

How to Survive as a Soviet Dissident

Two Political Prisoners Write Guide, Say Lie to Authorities *b-10*

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI)—no grounds for hope in the country and Gluzman risked your life," and are "not interested in philosophy, psychology, psychiatry, nothing," he said. The book, "Handbook for Dissidents," has produced a tactical hand. Bulyansky was sentenced in 1972 to 18 years in prison and asked to psychiatric examination. It recommends lying and that some persons are not in submission to authorities.

The typewritten manuscript, titled "Handbook for Psychiatry for Dissidents," is circulating in Moscow and was made available to Western correspondents. It was in a western camp in Perm, near the Ural Mountains.

Dissident sources said the book was smuggled out of the prisons and copies were seized by the KGB secret police in recent months. They are now available in every aspect of life and government.

"Our last concern on your behalf was smuggling out of the prisons and copies were seized by the KGB secret police in recent months. They are now available in every aspect of life and government," the book says. "These are now available in every aspect of life and government."

The Soviet Union has demanded that some persons who protect aspects of Soviet life are committed to mental hospitals. Bulyansky and Gluzman risked your life," and are "not interested in philosophy, psychology, psychiatry, nothing," he said. The book, "Handbook for Dissidents," has produced a tactical hand. Bulyansky was sentenced in 1972 to 18 years in prison and asked to psychiatric examination. It recommends lying and that some persons are not in submission to authorities.

The next tactic is to say, "I wanted to be famous, because well known I did not understand the full seriousness of the consequences, I did not realize I had gone too far, and so forth."

Especially these unscrupulous negotiations are taken positively at the examination, according to Bulyansky and Gluzman said.

The book advises dissident patients to tell doctors about the change in your former life circumstances and use all other tactical methods. "In this and only in this is your hope of salvation preserved."

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Soviet Dissident Sees Carter, Mondale

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Carter met for 10 minutes yesterday with Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, but the White House made no attempt to turn the encounter into a showpiece of the President's campaign for human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Carter sat in for the last 10 minutes of a half-hour meeting between Bukovsky and Vice President Mondale, telling the dissident writer that he will forcefully advocate the cause of human rights.

"Our commitment to the concept of human rights is permanent and I don't intend to be timid in my public statements and positions," the President said.

"I want them to be productive and not counterproductive and also to assure that our own nation and countries other than the Soviet Union are constantly aware that we want to pursue the freedom of individuals and their right to express themselves," he added.

Bukovsky replied: "I understand the high honor that is being shown me by my being received in the White House and I understand in doing so your administration shows its respect for the movement I represent and the ideas we stand for."

The polite exchange of remarks through a State Department inter-

preter in the Roosevelt Room of the White House was relayed to reporters later by Al Eissel, Mondale's press secretary.

While Carter's meeting a leading Soviet dissident contrasted with President Ford's refusal to see dissident Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn last year, the White House made no attempt to highlight the event.

Bukovsky left the White House without speaking to reporters at his own request, according to Eissel. No official photograph of the meeting between the President and Bukovsky, usually a routine matter for presidential meetings, was released. Moreover, the brief time Carter spent with Bukovsky and other circumstances surrounding the meeting highlighted Mondale's participation in it, not the President's.

Although White House officials said no attempt was made deliberately to downplay the significance of the meeting, it appeared that an effort was made not to allow it to inflame further Soviet displeasure with Carter's strong statements on human rights in the Soviet Union.

Eissel said the thrust of the conversation between Mondale and Bukovsky had to do with human rights. He said Bukovsky did not ask the United States to do anything specific in that regard and that he referred several times to the importance of understanding the "psychology of the So-

viets leaders and the Soviet people" in dealing with the issue.

Asked at one point by the Vice President what sustains the Soviet dissidents through adversity, Bukovsky replied: "First and foremost trust, faith in people, faith in the future and faith in the human values for which we stand."

As the Soviet dissident was being driven away from the White House, an officer of the Executive Protective Service charged across the grounds and became involved in a brief scuffle with a television camera crew from CBS. The crew had positioned itself on a patch of lawn that is usually off limits to reporters.

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George F. Will

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When the Nazis crossed into Poland, in September 1939, the League of Nations was debating the need for a standard European railroad crossing sign. A whizbang historian wonders if the League, considered: "Caution: Nazis Crossing."

Today's skeptics assume that President Carter's efforts on behalf of human rights in the Soviet Union will be as ineffective as was the League of Nations' "resolution." They are mistaken. Carter says that U.S. interests in human rights in the Soviet Union can be "severed" from such matters as trade and arms negotiations. He is mistaken.

By bringing the human rights issue to a state of summit, Carter has made an official preoccupation of the Soviet Union's brutality. This preoccupation is bound to compel the United States to set for itself higher—which is to say tougher—negotiating standards than it has had for the last six years.

Carter is not focusing attention on Soviet "internal affairs," nor on the Soviet government's contempt for the human rights provisions of its own "treaty." Rather, Carter is focusing attention on the Soviet Union's contemptuous disregard for international undertakings. With regard to the free movement of people and ideas, the Soviet Union is not being asked to do anything it has not repeatedly agreed to do.

The Soviet Union signed the Helsinki Agreement, with its human rights provisions, as it has signed similar multilateral pledges, strictly for propaganda value. When it did so, in 1975, it was secure in the knowledge that Secretary of State Kissinger would not make an issue of noncompliance. Now, Carter has made noncompliance an issue. And even if he thinks the issue can be severed from, say, trade negotiations, it cannot be.

Expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade depends in large measure on Soviet compliance with the Jackson-Vanik amendment. It makes free emigration from the Soviet Union a condition for granting the Soviet Union "most favored nation" trading status, and participation in U.S. credit programs. But the politi-

"Carter is focusing attention on (Russia's) contemptuous disregard for international undertakings."

cal climate Carter has created makes it impossible for him to do what many in his State Department would like to do, namely, seek repeal of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

For a variety of reasons—population losses in the war, pressure on women to work, severe housing shortages—the Soviet Union faces a demographic crisis. It has a manpower shortage and a low birth rate. It needs to modernize and automate industry, especially agriculture, quickly. To do this, the Soviet Union needs U.S. trade; thus we have leverage to force some evolution of Soviet society.

The continuing presence of Soviet since Franco's death makes the Soviet Union an interesting anachronism. Of all the nations that were aligned with or sympathetic to Hitler in 1939, only the Soviet Union has a regime distinguished by its fundamental continuity with the regime of 1939.

If Carter wants a whiff of today's sulphurous Soviet regime, he should ask Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin for a copy of the Soviet film, "Secret and Open Things." It is one of the most important exercises in anti-Semitism since the death of Joseph Goebbels.

It opens with a blank screen, and a pistol shot. Then the narrator says: "That was how the Jewess Fanya Kaplan tried to kill Lenin." Thus begins a survey of Soviet "history" that is an incitement to anti-Semitism. It has been shown to Red Army groups as well as in public cinemas.

When German tanks are shown invading Russia, the narrator says: "Jewish capital helped Hitler to power." And the Soviet Union is not so "de-Stalinized" that it will discuss Trotsky (founder of the Red Army, and later Stalin's rival) at other than a sinister figure. In this film, the sinister nature is underscored by identifying him with his Jewish name, Bronstein.

Nature did not design the Soviet regime for anything other than coarseness. It has never tempered its ferocity with finesse. Thus, when it ordered to instruct President Carter not to meet with Vladimir Bukovsky, it described the exiled dissident as "scum," and pointedly said: "This information might be of interest to those who wish to converse with the renegade."

This clearly was Moscow instructing Carter not to meet with a Soviet dissident. Under the previous administration's policy of presumptive appeasement, such instructions were not needed, as Moscow knew and Solzhenitsyn learned.

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